

Solicitors' Journal & Reporter

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.—All letters intended for publication in the "Solicitors' Journal" must be authenticated by the name of the writer. The Editor cannot undertake to return MSS. forwarded to him.

CURRENT TOPICS.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that Mr. Arthur Charles, Q.C., has been offered, and has accepted, the Recordship of Bath.

THE JUSTICES IN QUARTER SESSIONS have a somewhat arduous task suggested to, but not imposed upon, them by the Highways and Locomotives Amendment Act, 1878. One little line of the lengthy 26th section of that statute intrusts to them, if they choose to undertake it, the problem of the bicycle. They are the "county authority" under the Act (see section 34), and the 26th section provides that "a county authority may from time to time, with respect to all or any main roads or other highways within any highway authority in their county, make, and when made alter or repeal, bye-laws for all or any of five specified purposes," the last of which is "for regulating the use of bicycles." By section 35 it is provided that a bye-law under the Act "shall not be of any validity until it has been confirmed by the Local Government Board," and "shall not be confirmed until the expiration of one month after notice of the intention to apply for confirmation of the same has been given by the authority making the same in one or more local newspapers circulating in their county or district." It is unfortunate that there is no power in the Act for the central authority to initiate that further legislation on the subject which the Legislature has confessed itself compelled to delegate to another body. It may probably be safely predicted that the justices will decline the legislation suggested to them, and that the bicycle will continue to glide along with impunity; for the Local Government Board, though it may "confirm" bye-laws, has no power whatever to make them, or to compel their being made. If, however, the justices do undertake to deal with bicycles under the Act the result will probably be that the regulations will vary in different counties, to the utter confusion of the bicycle rider who wants to do some of the long journeys which are understood to be essential to attaining distinction in the bicycle world.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to complain of the course pursued with reference to the delivery of pleadings in

Liverpool cases in the vacation. He says:—"I entered appearance in a Liverpool action last week. This morning I receive the summons: 'Let the defendant's solicitor or agent attend me at my chambers in Rolls'-garden to-morrow at eleven of the clock in the forenoon to show cause why the pleadings herein should not be delivered notwithstanding the long vacation.' The master makes an order on the summons, in pursuance, he states, of certain directions given by the judges, to the effect that pleadings are to be allowed, notwithstanding the long vacation, in Liverpool cases, in order to provide causes for the ensuing assize." The state of matters, so far as our information goes, appears to be this. It is contemplated that there will be a civil assize at Liverpool next month, but no notice of the intention to hold such assize was given before the long vacation commenced. The consequence was that solicitors who, if such notice had been given, would have pushed forward the pleadings, found themselves cut out of all possibility of preparing for October, and there was a prospect of an absence of civil business at the October Assizes at Liverpool. Under these circumstances it is stated (as our correspondent says) that directions were given by the judges to the effect that pleadings were to be allowed to be delivered in Liverpool cases, or in certain of those cases, notwithstanding the long vacation. Now this, although, of course, within the competence of the judges, is obviously inconvenient to many practitioners, and portends the practical abolition to them of the long vacation. If it is necessary to hold a civil assize in October, why cannot notice be given in due time before the vacation?

THE LEARNED MASTER OF THE ROLLS, in *Musgrave v. Horner* (23 W. R. 125), inquired with dismay, Was the court to take upon itself the superintendence of farming operations throughout the country? and intimated his strong objection to such an extension of the jurisdiction of the court. But on Wednesday last the court appears to have been asked to undertake a jurisdiction which must be considered even more onerous. According to the report in the *Times* of a case of *Poland v. Iron*, a motion was made to restrain the owner of property at Dover from, among other things, "permitting a cat to mew." We are informed that the learned vacation judge expressed some perplexity as to the course to be adopted, having regard to "the natural desire of a cat to mew"; and ultimately the defendant prudently undertook, "as much as possible," to abate the nuisance complained of, and the motion was allowed to stand to the hearing. The public will naturally look with interest for the final decision of the question. As to the merits of the particular case of course we say nothing, but we may be permitted to remark generally that, although all must feel the suppression of a powerful instinct of the feline race to be a matter of some difficulty, no urban resident will regret to find that Tom cats are within the reach of "the long arms of the court."

THE CASE OF *In re The Poplar and Blackwall Free School* (26 W. R. 827), should be noted by practitioners possessed with the (rather prevalent) desire to keep outside the doors of the Charity Commissioners' Office. It was held in *Re St. Giles' Volunteer Corps* (25 Beav. 313), that payment of charity funds into court under the Trustee Relief Act does not need the sanction of the Charity Commissioners. In the recent case the trustees of charity stock, without obtaining the consent of the commissioners, paid the fund into court under the Act, stating in the affidavit that the Attorney-General was interested in the fund, and serving him with notice of the payment into court. So far, of course, the trustees were right according to the rule laid down by the late Master of the Rolls; and the present Master of the Rolls (though

the case decided by his predecessor does not seem to have been cited to him), held that "there was nothing in section 17 of the Charitable Trusts Act to prevent their paying the fund into court if they chose." But he added that "the proper course for the trustees to have taken was to have applied to the Charity Commissioners to settle a new scheme, which they would have easily done." Still, he said, the trustees had, no doubt, "a strict right" to pay the money in. But the trustees subsequently presented a petition under the Trustee Relief Act and Romilly's Act for the settlement of a scheme for the application of the fund, to which the Attorney-General was named as a respondent, but that official refused to consent to it, and himself presented a petition under the same Acts, asking for the settlement of a scheme for the management of the fund, and the Master of the Rolls made an order on this petition, and disallowed the costs of the trustees' petition. It is obvious enough that the trustees were wrong in presenting the petition, but the point to be observed is that the court is apparently gradually preparing the way for holding that trustees shall not be allowed the costs of paying charity funds into court when the alternative remedy of application to the Charity Commissioners is open. In the next case we may hear nothing of the "strict right" to pay into court.

IT MAY BE WORTHY OF NOTE that the promotion of Lord Cairns to an earldom is only the third instance during the present century of the conferring of that dignity upon a Lord Chancellor while in office. Lord Loughborough was made Earl of Rosslyn in 1801, and Lord Eldon became Earl of Eldon in 1821. Lord Cottenham received an earldom on his final retirement from office, and Lord Cowper after his judicial career had terminated, while Lord Apsley became Earl Bathurst in 1775 through the death of his father. In the last century there were also three grants of earldoms to Lord Chancellors. In 1721 Lord Parker became Viscount Parker and Earl of Macclesfield; Lord Hardwicke became Viscount Royston and Earl of Hardwicke in 1754, and Lord Henley was made Earl of Northampton in 1764.

The registers of marriages in England show that in the sixteen years 1861-76 there were 696 where one (or both) of the parties was a divorced person. It appears that 319 divorced men married spinsters and 53 divorced men married widows; and that 221 divorced women married bachelors, and 90 divorced women married widowers. In the remaining 13 marriages both the man and the woman were divorced persons. The number of marriages of this class first reached 60 in a year in 1871, and in 1875 it had risen to 69, and rose to 90 in 1876, as many as 36 of this last number occurring in the metropolis. In none of the 90 were both parties divorced persons.

Mr. Henry Ford, solicitor, clerk of the peace for Devon, was on Friday committed to take his trial at the ensuing assizes. A correspondent writes to the *Times* on this case:—"As an act of simple justice to the unhappy accused—for on the merits of the case I offer no opinion whatever—may I ask you to state that the committal was made on the direct application of the accused himself? Entirely reserving his defence, his advocate used the following words:—'He was now acting under the distinct personal instructions of Mr. Henry Ford, who had directed him, in consequence of his entire and absolute innocence of this and every charge that might be brought against him, to ask the bench to send the case to be tried.' The chairman of the bench, in making the committal, used these words:—'The appeal which has been made by you will relieve us from any further responsibility in investigating the evidence, evidence upon which it will be no part of our duty under any circumstances to express an opinion, far less to decide Mr. Ford's guilt or innocence. Of course, that must be for a higher tribunal and a jury, by whom justice will be awarded.'"

THE TRUE AND FIRST INVENTOR.

THE statute of James (21 Jac. 1, c. 3) provides that "any declaration before mentioned [as to monopolies] shall, not extend to any letters patent and grant of privilege for the term of fourteen years or under hereafter to be made of the sole working or making of any manner of new manufactures within this realm to the true and first inventor and inventors of such manufactures . . . but that the same shall be of such force as they should be if this Act had never been made and of none other." The question necessarily soon arose as to who was to be considered the true and first inventor; and the courts seem at an early date to have taken upon themselves to decide that the "true and first inventor" within the statute need not necessarily be the first actual inventor. In *The Clothworkers of Ipswich's case* (Godbolt, 252), it was resolved that "if a man hath brought in a new invention and a new trade within the kingdom on peril of his life and consumption of his estate or stock, &c. . . in such cases the king of his grace and favour, in recompense of his costs and travail, may grant by charter unto him that he only shall use such a trade or traffic for a certain time." And in *Darcy v. Allin* (Noy. 173), counsel is reported as saying:—"Now, therefore, I will show you how the judges have heretofore allowed of monopoly patents, which is, that where any man by his own charge and industry, or by his own wit or invention, doth bring any new trade into the realm, or any engine tending to the furtherance of a trade that was never used before, and that for the good of the realm, that in such cases the king may grant to him a monopoly patent for some reasonable time until the subjects may learn the same, in consideration of the good that he doth bring by his invention to the commonwealth, otherwise not." And he then cites patents granted in the reign of Elizabeth to Dr. Hastings and Mr. Matthay, a cutler, both of which were brought from abroad. The doctrine was subsequently recognized and acted upon in numerous cases. Thus in *Edgebury v. Stephens* (2 Salk. 447), it was held that "if the invention be new in England, a patent may be granted though the thing was practised beyond the seas before, for the statute speaks of new manufactures within this realm; so that if they be new here, it is within the statute; for the Act intended to encourage new devices useful to the kingdom."

We quote this last decision because the learned Master of the Rolls, in the recent case of *Morrell v. Saville-street Foundry, &c., Company* (26 W. R. 784), seems to have found great difficulty in discovering any reason why it should have been held originally that a person who merely imported from abroad an invention was nevertheless held the true and first inventor. He is reported to have said:—"It is difficult to say *a priori* on what principle a person who did not invent anything, but who merely imported from abroad into this realm the invention of another, was treated by the judges as being the first and true inventor. I have never been able to discover the principle, and although I have often made inquiry of others, and of some who are more familiar with the patent law than I am—although I cannot pretend not to possess a considerable familiarity with it—I could never get an answer. The only possible answer is, 'It has been so decided, and you are bound by the decisions,' but it is an anomaly as far as I know, not depending on any principle whatever." Now, we venture, with great deference, to point out that the early judges obviously read the section of the statute of James above quoted with an attention to its literal meaning, which ought to have elicited the admiration of a judge so devoted to literal interpretation as the learned and eminent Master of the Rolls. They observed (what, perhaps, may have a little escaped even his acute eye) that the statute does not merely say "the true and first inventor," but "the true and first inventor of such

manufactures"—i.e., of "new manufactures within the realm"; and they held that where a man, by incurring the perils and expense then involved in travelling abroad, brought a new manufacture within the realm, he was entitled to be considered the true and first inventor of a new manufacture within the realm.

The doctrine seems, in the circumstances of those times, to have been neither devoid of grounds of principle nor of policy. It is, of course, a different question whether at the present day it ought to be maintained; and, as a matter of fact, it has been rigidly kept within its original bounds. In *Milligan v. Marsh* (2 Jur. N. S. 1033), for instance, Vice-Chancellor Wood held that, where the subject of the patent was a communication from a British subject residing abroad, the patent was void. And it is needless to say that the rule has never been extended to inventions derived from another person in England. In *Tennant's case* (Davies' Pat. Cas. 429), tried before Lord Ellenborough in 1802, Tennant had a part of the process indispensable in rendering the subject of his patent of any utility suggested to him by another person in England, and it was determined that Tennant was not the inventor.

In the recent case before the Court of Appeal, above referred to, the widow and legal personal representative of M., after the death of her husband, discovered among his papers a description of an invention for a new manufacture, and subsequently obtained letters patent for it, on the ground of its being a new invention communicated to her by her late husband; it was held that she was not the true and first inventor. It is impossible to see how the court could have come to any other conclusion. An invention is not "new" "within the realm" when some one within the realm has previously found it out and communicated it; the recipient of the communication does not "pay for his privilege in the coin required by the patent," viz., the disclosure of a new invention.

LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR.

HOUSE OCCUPIERS' DISQUALIFICATION REMOVAL.

CAP. 3.—AN ACT TO RELIEVE CERTAIN OCCUPIERS OF DWELLING-HOUSES FROM BEING DISQUALIFIED FROM THE RIGHT OF VOTING IN THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT BY REASON OF THEIR UNDERLETTING SUCH DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SHORT TERMS.

Section 3 of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, requires that the borough voter shall during twelve months have been an inhabitant occupier, as owner or tenant, of a dwelling-house within the borough. In *Ford v. Pye* (L. R. 9 C. P. 269), one clergyman exchanged duties and house with another for two months, retaining two rooms in the house; and this arrangement was held to constitute a break in the residence. Mr. Justice Keating said that "the mere fact of absence, so long as there is liberty of returning and no abandonment of the intention to return whenever the person pleases, will not prevent there being a constructive residence; but if the person has deprived himself of the liberty of returning by letting the premises, or has abandoned the intention of returning, he cannot be said to be residing." The result has been that numerous persons who have let their houses for a few weeks in summer have been disqualified. The present Act provides that from and after its passing every man shall be entitled to be registered and to vote under section 3 of the Act of 1867, notwithstanding that during a part of the qualifying period, not exceeding four months in the whole, he shall by letting or otherwise have permitted the qualifying premises to be occupied as a furnished house by some other person.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

CAP. 13.—A BILL TO DECLARE THE LAW RELATING TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

The law laid down in the case of *Hindhaugh v. Blakey* (26 W. R. 480), in which it was held that a person writing his signature across the face of a bill of exchange without adding the word "accepted" was not liable as an acceptor within the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856 (19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 6), has been very speedily altered by this short Act, which provides that "an acceptance of a bill of exchange is not, and shall not be deemed to be, insufficient under the provisions of the said statutes, by reason only that such acceptance consists merely of the signature of the drawee written on such bill."

PUBLIC BATHS.

CAP. 14.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

Mr. Forsyth has done good service by introducing and carrying through this Act, and it is to be hoped that the example which has been set by a member of the Woolwich Corporation in moving for its adoption will be generally followed. Its object is simple—to promote the art of swimming, but the machinery provided is somewhat complex, and to carry it into effect requires a little study of the two preceding statutes. These are 9 & 10 Vict. c. 74, and 10 & 11 Vict. c. 61. Under these Acts "public baths and wash-houses and open bathing places" may be established in any municipal borough by a town council, and in any parish not within a municipal borough by a resolution of ratepayers with the approval of a Secretary of State. Existing baths may be purchased, and the expense of purchase as well as of keeping up the baths is charged upon the borough fund or leviable out of the parochial rate. By section 32 of 9 & 10 Vict. c. 74, baths may be given up after a trial of seven years, if it should be found that they do not pay their way, and by section 3 of 10 & 11 Vict. c. 61, the acts of the commissioners appointed by a parish are to be valid, notwithstanding informalities in their appointment. Coming to Mr. Forsyth's Act, we find it incorporates the two prior Acts, and provides that the local authorities may establish covered swimming baths, and make such reasonable charges as they think fit not exceeding the charges mentioned in the schedule, these charges being for first-class not exceeding 8d., for second-class not exceeding 4d., and for third-class not exceeding 2d. each person. It is provided that the "charge of one halfpenny, fixed by the tenth and eleventh Victoria, chapter sixty-one, section seven, and part five of the schedule to that Act, shall be increased to one penny." The charge indicated is for "open bathing places, where several persons bathe in the same water," and the extra charge might reasonably have been directed to be applied towards meeting the expense of a swimming master, but we find no express power to appoint such an official. The general power to appoint servants applies only to the "gymnasium or other means of healthful recreation" which may be established "therein," i.e., in the swimming bath (it is to be presumed when empty) between November and March. It is also provided that the local authorities "may at any time" allow "any portion of the public baths not required by the commissioners to be used for holding vestry meetings, or other parochial purposes," so that the spectacle of an aquatic vestry, or an incumbent gracefully floating between his churchwardens, is now brought within the range of possibility. This very remarkable section (surely drafted on the other side of the Irish Channel) concludes by providing that "no . . . open swimming bath when closed may be used for music or dancing."

We may point out that the Lands Clauses Act, 1845, is incorporated with the Act 10 & 11 Vict. c. 61, so far

as regards the purchase of lands by agreement, so that the bed of a river or lake may be acquired for the purposes of the Acts. In England we know of no river except the Thames which is provided with this natural swimming bath; on the continent, we need hardly say, few rivers or lakes in populous districts can be found without such baths.

DOGS.

CAP. 15.—AN ACT TO GRANT CERTAIN DUTIES OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE, AND TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE.

Besides increasing the duty on dogs to 7s. 6d., this Act makes some important alterations in the law. Exemptions are introduced in favour of not exceeding two dogs kept or used solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or in the exercise of the calling of a shepherd, on the owner filling up a form of declaration. If the occupier of a sheep farm owns more than 400 sheep which feed on uninclosed land, he may obtain an exemption in respect of a third dog, and if his sheep amount to 1,000, for a fourth dog, and for an additional dog (up to eight) for any full number of 500 sheep owned by him above 1,000. Exemptions are also introduced in favour of dogs kept and used solely for the guidance of blind persons, and for hound whelps under twelve months of age belonging to a pack, but not used with the pack. It is also provided that, upon the hearing of an information for a penalty for keeping a dog without licence, the proof of the age of the dog shall lie on the defendant; and the zeal of the police in the detection of offenders is sought to be stimulated by a provision that one-half of the penalty, when recovered, shall be paid to the superannuation fund of the police force to which the policeman belongs.

STAMPS.

[SAME ACT, ss. 26 & 27].

The schedule to the Stamp Act, 1870, provides that "any note, memorandum, or writing, commonly called a 'contract note,' or by whatever name the same may be designated, for or relating to the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of £500 or upwards" shall be liable to the duty of 1d. A difference of practice had arisen upon different Stock Exchanges as to whether a memorandum or contract between brokers for the sale or purchase of stock was a contract note. Section 26 of the present Act provides that the term "contract note" shall, for the purposes of the Stamp Act, 1870, mean exclusively an advice note sent by a broker or agent to his principal.

A licence by an ecclesiastical authority "for licensing or authorizing any matter relating to a consecrated building or ground, or anything to be constructed, set up, taken down, or altered therein, or to be removed therefrom," has hitherto been subject to a stamp duty of 10s. By section 27 of the present Act such a licence is exempted from duty.

CONTINUOUS BRAKES.

CAP. 20.—AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR RETURNS RESPECTING CONTINUOUS BRAKES IN USE ON PASSENGER TRAINS ON RAILWAYS.

The report of the Royal Commission on Railway Accidents, dated the 2nd of February, 1877, recommended "that railway companies shall be required by law under adequate penalties, to supply all trains with sufficient brake power to stop them within 500 yards under all circumstances." This recommendation was founded upon a "definite series of experiments, carried out with great care and considerable expense" leading to the conclusion that there were "ample means of accomplishing this object with certainty and safety," by (*inter alia*)

continuous brakes. The Railway Returns (Continuous Brakes) Act, 1878, passed just eighteen months after this report, must be pronounced all but valueless. It simply provides that every railway company must half-yearly "make to the Board of Trade returns respecting the use of continuous brakes on the passenger trains running on the railways worked by such company." There is a penalty for not making a return, and the forms scheduled to the Act are of a character sufficiently minute to gratify that thirst for knowledge of exact details of railway management which stamps so many statutes upon the subject. A classified return of the returns required to be forwarded by railway companies to the Board of Trade, accompanied by a statement of the action of the Board thereupon, would be very useful just now. We may mention that the two latest classes of returns are those required by the Railway Regulation Act, 1871 (34 & 35 Vict. c. 78), which requires, by section 9, returns of capital, traffic, and working expenditure; and the Railway Regulation Act (Returns of Signal Arrangements, Working, &c.), 1873, which requires returns (the most elaborate of all) of the working of the block and staff system and the like. The present Act exacts information as to the name of the brake used, whether it is instantaneous, "whether the materials employed are of a durable character, easily maintained and kept in order," how far the brakes are or are not in use, and so on. The penalty for having no brake at all (continuous or non-continuous) is conspicuous by its absence. We would suggest that if so simple a provision as this be thought too hard a measure, it might be provided that the absence of a brake of a certain minimum value should be made conclusive "evidence of negligence."

General Correspondence.

THE CHANCERY OFFICES.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—I have waited in the hope that someone more competent than myself would draw the attention of the proper authorities to the filthy and unhealthy state of the chancery offices, and the conveniences, or rather inconveniences, attached to them. No prison, workhouse, or casual ward would be permitted to remain in the neglected condition in which we find these offices. I must suppose they are not under the supervision of any sanitary inspector.

The eastern wing of the new law courts, I am told on good authority, might have been got ready for new offices nearly a year ago. I refrain from making any further remark, however, on this circumstance, for there may be good reasons why they should not be so occupied at present, but I would simply ask that the old offices may be made, like the dwellings of the very poor, more clean and healthy, by a good lime-washing, before the end of the present vacation.

Chancery-lane, Sept. 25.

Lxx.

An important change, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, which the new authority in Scotland-yard (Mr. Vincent) is trying to introduce is based on the principle of assimilating the English and continental detective systems. Up to the present the knowledge of each detective in Scotland-yard has been practically confined to himself, and with his departure from the office his accumulated experience was lost to the department. By means of the Dossier system in France, on the contrary, the information of the individual is placed at the disposal of the general body. It is sought to gradually introduce something of the same system of criminal records here. The first step has been taken by insisting on fuller diaries from the subordinate officials and a closer examination of these diaries by their superiors.

Obituary.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY DYER.

Mr. William Henry Dyer, barrister, died very suddenly at Royal York-crescent, Clifton, on the 16th inst. Mr. Dyer was a native of Frome, and spent a portion of his early life in a solicitor's office in London, but afterwards became a student at Highbury College, and subsequently a minister of the Congregational body. After some years' pastoral work he succeeded the late Rev. Mr. Jay, as minister of Argyle Chapel, Bath. Mr. Dyer was very successful as a preacher, and occupied an influential position among the Liberal and Nonconformist party at Bath, where he took an active interest in political life, and published a pamphlet in favour of the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. After twenty-five years' ministry at Bath, Mr. Dyer entered at Lincoln's-inn, where he was called to the bar in Hilary Term, 1875. He joined the Western Circuit, and was successful in obtaining local business. A few months ago his health sustained a severe shock in consequence of the sudden death of his son, who was a solicitor at Bath, and on Sunday, the 15th inst., he was attacked with paralysis of the brain, and died on the following day.

MR. REGINALD JAMES BLEWITT.

Mr. Reginald James Blewitt, solicitor, formerly M.P. for Monmouth, died, as we mentioned last week, on the 11th inst. Mr. Blewitt was the second son of the late Major Edward Blewitt, of Llantarnam Abbey, Monmouthshire, and he was born in 1799. He was educated at Rugby, and, after being admitted a solicitor, was for five or six years in partnership with Mr. William Lawrence Bicknell and Mr. Wightwick Roberts, at 8, New-square, Lincoln's-inn. At a later date he practised at Gloucester. He afterwards entered at Lincoln's-inn, where he kept several terms, but was never called to the bar. He took an active interest in political affairs, and was for some time proprietor and editor of a newspaper called *The Monmouthshire Merlin*. In 1837 he was elected M.P. for the borough of Monmouth in the Liberal interest. He was an active Member of the House and took a frequent part in the debates. He supported Lord Melbourne's Government, but took a leading part in opposition to Sir Robert Peel's financial measures, especially the income tax, and his name often appears as one of the tellers for the Radical minority. After Lord John Russell's accession to office, Mr. Blewitt gave a steady support to the Ministry, except in the case of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in 1851, which he vehemently opposed. He retired from the House of Commons in 1852, and did not again seek a seat in Parliament. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Monmouthshire, and sometimes acted as chairman of the quarter sessions.

MR. RICHARD JESSON.

Mr. Richard Jesson, solicitor, of Walsall, died at Cheddle on the 14th inst., after a long illness. Mr. Jesson was the son of the late Mr. Richard Jesson, solicitor, of Walsall. He was born in 1800, and was admitted a solicitor in 1821, having been articled to his father, to whose business he afterwards succeeded. He carried on a very large private practice, being solicitor and agent for many of the leading county families in Staffordshire, and he was for many years clerk to the Handsworth and Walsall Turnpike Road Trusts. Mr. Jesson was a director of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company (of which he had been one of the most active promoters), and he was chairman of the Governors of Queen Mary's Grammar School. His politics were Conservative, but his retiring disposition prevented him from taking any very active part in politics or in local business. Mr. Jesson's health had long been failing, and he had been for several years in partnership with his son, Mr. Richard Henry Jesson, who was admitted a solicitor in 1866.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

THE Commissioners of Patents for Inventions have just issued their report for the year 1877. They state that the number of applications for patents during the year was 4,949, or 120 less than in the preceding year, when the number was 5,069, to which amount they had increased from 1,211 in 1852—the year in which the Patent Law Amendment Act came into operation. The published tables further show that only about 29 per cent. of the patents from 1852 to 1870 paid the third year's stamp duty of £50 and continued in force to the end of the seventh year, and that only 10 per cent. paid the seventh year's stamp duty of £100, and consequently remained in force for the full term of fourteen years. The provisional, complete, and final specifications of invention deposited and filed in the Patent Office from the earliest period at which specifications were enrolled down to the year 1852 amounted to 13,561, and the old and new law specifications taken together up to the end of last year reached the number of 104,991. For the purpose of reference, alphabetical and subject-matter indexes of patents have been published, commencing from the earliest date and continuing up to the present time. Under the old law one index of each kind embraced the whole period from 1617 to October, 1852, but under the new law there is a separate index for each date up to the present year. The subject-matter index for the old law was prepared almost exclusively from the titles of the patents instead of from specifications, and was therefore very defective. The commissioners, feeling the necessity for the revision and the consolidation of these indexes have decided on forming a special index staff for the purpose, and no candidate is to be admitted to the competition for a place on the staff who has not previously satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners that he possesses the requisite amount of efficiency in handwriting, orthography, arithmetic, and English composition. Abridgments of specifications are prepared and published in classes, each confined to one subject or group of subjects, in order to facilitate the searches of inventors. It is further stated in the report that copies of the commissioners' publications, including nearly 105,000 distinct specifications, may be purchased at the new sale department, Cursitor-street, where, for the convenience of the public, a set of indexes of patents has been placed. A free library containing the commissioners' publications and an extensive collection of British and foreign works in the various departments of science and art is also opened to the public daily, from 10 to 4 o'clock, in the office of the commissioners. The Patent Office Museum, containing models, machines, and instruments, principally illustrative of patented inventions, is at present at South Kensington, and is open to the public daily, free of charge. The museum has, it appears, been visited, from its opening on the 22nd of June, 1857, to the end of last year, by upwards of 4,207,000 persons. Any patentee who may be desirous of exhibiting a model of his invention in London may place it in this museum, where models are received either as gifts or loans. The number of applications for the registration of trade marks during the year 1877 has been considerably less than during the first year of the establishment of the Trade Marks Registry, but the commissioners state that the experience which was acquired during the previous year has enabled them to make great progress in the final stage of the work. So extensive is the use of these marks in the cotton trade that special provision had to be made for dealing with them at Manchester, where, since the date of the last report, a committee of experts have been engaged in the examination of 41,712 marks for cotton piece goods.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces the death of Mr. Thomas Macdonnell, Q.C., at his residence, in the suburbs of Belfast. Deceased was called to the Irish bar in 1816, and became Q.C. in 1837. He was senior Crown counsel for county Down.

Within the last few days, says the *Daily News*, preparations have been in progress for fixing the large clock which is about to be placed in front of the main tower of the new Law Courts facing the Strand, near Temple Bar. With the exception of the clock at Westminster it will be much larger than any other clock in the metropolis. The clock will have two dials, one facing the west and the other the east side, overlooking Fleet-street.

Societies.

UNITED LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

The last of the fortnightly discussions, which the society has been holding during the long vacation, took place on Wednesday, the 25th inst., Mr. C. Kains-Jackson in the chair. The subject for debate was introduced by Mr. W. C. Owen, on behalf of Mr. J. T. Davies, in the following terms:—"That the nomination of candidates by party-committees tends to lessen the influence and weaken the efficiency of the House of Commons." The secretary condemned the growing caucus system as detrimental to the freedom of vote, and calculated to confine political power to a small knot of local politicians, and strongly approved of the course taken by Mr. Forster in declining to be bound by the vote of the Liberal Committee in his own constituency. Mr. Eustace Smith opposed the motion, and was followed by Messrs. Havergal, Archibald, Hazard, Barber, and Gatey. The chairman summed up, and put the question to the vote, when the affirmative was carried by a majority of five.

Appointments, &c.

Mr. JOHN CARR, jun., barrister, has been appointed Chief Magistrate of the Gambia Settlements. Mr. Carr is the son of Mr. John Carr, a bencher of Gray's-inn, and formerly Chief Justice of Sierra Leone. He was called to the bar at Gray's-inn in Trinity Term, 1872, and is a member of the South-Eastern Circuit.

Mr. WILLIAM LAWRENCE CHEW, solicitor (of the firm of Chew & Son), of Manchester, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for Lancashire for taking the Acknowledgments of Deeds by Married Women.

Mr. REGINALD LOWBRIDGE FOSTER, solicitor, of Wells, has been elected Town Clerk and Clerk to the Urban Sanitary Authority, Clerk to the City Magistrates, Clerk to the Wells Burial Board, Clerk to the Commissioner of Taxes (Wells City and Forum), and Clerk to the Commissioners of Sewers for the County of Somerset; all which appointments were held by his father, the late Mr. William John Slade Foster.

Mr. ROBERT MORTON, solicitor, of Halstead, has been unanimously elected Clerk to the Halstead Local Board, in succession to Mr. George Pinckard Arden, resigned. Mr. Morton was admitted a solicitor in 1862, and is in partnership with Mr. George William Harris, who is registrar of the Halstead County Court, and clerk to the magistrates and the Board of Guardians.

Mr. CHARLES JEROM MURCH has been appointed Revising Barrister for the Northern Division of Hampshire, in succession to Mr. Thomas William Saunders, who has been appointed a Police Magistrate for the metropolis. Mr. Murch is the son of Mr. Jerom Murch, the present Mayor of Bath. He was born in 1833, and was educated at University College, London, and graduated B.A. at the University of London in 1852. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Trinity Term, 1855, and practises on the Western Circuit and at the Somersetshire, Bath, and Bristol Sessions. Mr. Murch has been recorder of the boroughs of Barnstaple and Bideford since 1864.

We do not know, says a New Zealand newspaper, what the professional etiquette may be, but the following advertisement appears in the *Wananga*, which, as purporting to come from a solicitor, looks very much like touting for business:—"Notice to the whole of the tribes of New Zealand, of Wairarapa, of Taranaki, of Aburiri, of Taupo, and Poverty Bay. This is a notice to you all, that none of you shall sign your names for the sale of lands, of leases, of mortgages, or of anything concerning land. First come all of you to me, that you may understand what you are about to do. From Rees, Lawyer, Napier."

Legal News.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignities of a Viscount and Earl of the said United Kingdom to the Right Honourable Hugh MacCalmont, Baron Cairns, Lord High Chancellor of that part of the said United Kingdom called Great Britain, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Garmoyne, in the county of Antrim, and Earl Cairns.

At Bow-street Police Court on Tuesday, Edward Lawrence Levy, 28, Leicester-square, was charged, on remand, before Mr. Flowers, with having converted to his own use a valuable security for £111 9s. 10d., which had been intrusted to him by Jules Rivière and another. Mr. St. John Wontner appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Treasury; Mr. George Lewis, jun., appeared for the prisoner. The prosecution is instituted by order of the Home Secretary, and Mr. Wontner stated that, besides the specific charge upon which the prisoner was arrested, several other cases in which it is alleged he forged the names of Rivière & Hawkes, Fletcher, Vaughan, & Co., and M. Worth, the celebrated dressmaker of Paris, would be brought against him. It appeared that the prisoner, who, being a solicitor, was some years since struck off the rolls, has recently been engaged in carrying on a solicitor's business, under the style of Fisher & Co., at 28, Leicester-square. That house belonged to Messrs. Rivière & Hawkes, music publishers, who sublet part of it to Messrs. Fletcher, Vaughan, & Co., wine merchants, who in their turn let part of their premises to Fisher & Co. M. Rivière became acquainted with the prisoner, who subsequently was intrusted by the firm of Rivière & Hawkes with the collecting of debts. Among other debts was a sum of £111 9s. 10d., due by a gentleman named Castletown, who had gone to Port Elizabeth. Directly he was applied to, Castletown forwarded a draft for the amount upon the London office of the Oriental Bank Corporation of Port Elizabeth. The prisoner told Messrs. Rivière & Hawkes that if they accepted that they would have to pay their own costs; and he induced them to indorse the draft and to intrust it to him to pay into the Court of Exchequer, in order that he might obtain judgment and get the costs as well from Castletown. He afterwards told them that he had cashed the draft and paid the money into the court. About this time Messrs. Rivière & Hawkes, finding that the prisoner always told them he could not get in any of the moneys they had asked him to collect, applied personally to one of the persons who, they believed, owed them an account, and they then discovered that the money had been paid into the county court, from which it had been drawn by the prisoner, who, it is alleged, had forged their names to the necessary withdrawal order. This putting them on the scent, they made inquiries at the Court of Exchequer, and discovered that the money had not been paid into that court. It had been paid into the London and County Bank to the account of Fisher & Co., and had been drawn out of that bank by cheques. When arrested the prisoner told Inspector Andrews that he had simply acted as the clerk of Fisher & Co. Robert W. Barrett, clerk to Messrs. Rivière & Hawkes, and Messrs. Rivière & Hawkes themselves, gave evidence bearing out Mr. Wontner's opening statement. In cross-examination, Mr. Lewis endeavoured to elicit from the witnesses that they knew the prisoner to be acting for Fisher & Co., who were in reality the people employed to do their business. Mr. Fisher recently died. After hearing the evidence of bank clerks and others, Mr. Flowers adjourned the case, declining at present to accept bail.

The organization of a National Bar Association, says the *Central Law Journal*, which recently took place at Saratoga, is an event of no small importance. The call to meet at Saratoga was in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the jurisprudence department of the American Social Sciences Congress at its last session, and the invitations which were sent brought together over two hundred of the leading lawyers of the different states. B. H. Bristowe, of Kentucky, was elected chairman, and Francis Rawle, of Philadelphia, and Isaac Grant Thompson, editor of the *Albany Law Journal*, secretaries. A constitution was reported and adopted, among the provisions of which are the follow-

ing:—The association shall be known as "The American Bar Association"; its object shall be to advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice, and the uniformity of legislation throughout the Union, uphold the power of the profession of law, and encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the American bar. Annual dues 5.dols. Any person shall be eligible to membership who shall be and shall for five years have been a member in good standing of the bar of any state. The following committees shall be annually appointed by the president for a year; and shall consist of five members each: on jurisprudence and law reform; on judicial administration and remedial procedure; on legal education and admission to the bar; on commercial law; on international law; on publication and on grievances. A majority of members of any committee, including counsel, who may be present at any meeting of the association, shall constitute a quorum of such committee for the purposes of the meeting. The vice-president for each state, and not less than two other members from such state, shall constitute a local council for such state, to which shall be referred all applications for membership from such state. The vice-president shall be *ex-officio* chairman of such council. The president shall open each annual meeting of the association with an address, in which he shall communicate the most noteworthy changes in statute law on points of general interest, made in the several states and by Congress during the preceding year. It shall be the duty of the members of the general council from each state to report to the president, on or before the first day of May, annually, any such legislation in their states. The association shall meet annually in the month of July or August, at such time and place as the executive committee shall select, and those present at such meeting shall constitute a quorum.

The general report by the Comptroller in Bankruptcy for the year ending the 31st of December, 1877, from which we quoted last week, says that the number of bankruptcies last year was 967; the number of liquidations by arrangement, 5,239; and the number of liquidations by composition, 3,337; making a total of 9,533. The total number of bankruptcies and liquidations in 1870 was 5,002, the bankruptcies numbering 1,351, the liquidations by arrangement 2,035, and the liquidations by composition 1,616. In the eight years from 1870 to 1877 there were 8,275 bankruptcies, 31,651 liquidations by arrangement, and 20,270 liquidations by composition, making a total of 60,196 cases disposed of under the provisions of the Act. It will be observed that out of more than 60,000 cases, nearly 52,000 have been under the liquidation clauses (sections 125 and 126) of the Act, and that, while the annual number of bankruptcies has somewhat decreased, there has been such a continued and rapid increase in the number of liquidations, that there were nearly twice as many insolvencies in the year 1877 as in the year 1870. The report explains that bankruptcy represents a hostile and liquidation an amicable sequestration on the petition of the debtor. If the majority of creditors have exercised the powers vested in them with reasonable discrimination, the small number of hostile adjudications compared with the very large number of amicable arrangements under both Acts of 1860 and 1869, would prove that during the last sixteen years, very few creditors in England have had cause to be dissatisfied with the conduct and state of affairs of their debtors. Of composition with creditors under section 126 of the present Act, nothing is known, except the number and amount of the compositions. Still less is known of liquidations by arrangement. The decrease in the annual number of bankruptcies has arisen from the decrease in the number of cases in which debtors have themselves sought bankruptcy by filing declarations of insolvency. There were 511 such bankruptcies in the year 1870, and only 155 in the year 1877. The comptroller concludes his report as follows:—If official supervision can be needed in either case more than in the other, it would be more needed in liquidation than in bankruptcy, because hostility to the bankrupt would probably lead the creditors to be more jealously watchful over their own interests, and more careful to elect a trustee on whom they could rely, while the debtor initiating liquidation, there is more probability of the creditors being canvassed, and the trustee elected, in the debtor's interest. . . . The

returns by the taxing officers show that, with few exceptions, the accounts, if they even go through a form of audit at any time, are audited "in such manner, and upon such terms and conditions," as will not interfere with the charges of the trustee or his solicitor. In each liquidation by arrangement there is the preliminary bill of the debtor's solicitor to the choice of the trustee, which is generally taxed. Beside the number of these bills, 700 solicitors' bills have been taxed in 31,651 liquidations; but as some of the more recent preliminary bills may not have been taxed at the date of the last return, it may be taken, in round numbers, that in 30,000 liquidations there has been no proper audit of accounts representing the disposal of the greater part of funds estimated by the debtors at more than £27,000,000, but which would probably realize about £20,000,000. The trustees have the disposal of the funds, arrange with the debtor for his discharge, tax the charges of their solicitors or not, as they prefer, retain unclaimed dividends and undivided balances, and have little difficulty in settling the amount of their remuneration.

SIMPLIFICATION OF LAND LAW.

On this point Mr. Joshua Williams, Q.C., gave before the Land Titles and Transfer Committee the following evidence:—

Have you any suggestions to make as to alterations of the law?—If you ask me that, I should like to refer to my former evidence given before the Commission of 1857. I said this: "I see no reason why all collateral descent should not be abolished, and why land should not, in default of issue of an intestate, vest like leaseholds in an administrator, to be held in trust for sale for the benefit of the next of kin. Such a provision would not only facilitate the investigation of titles, but would also nearly put an end to those numerous cases in which questions arise respecting the constructive conversion of land into money, or of money into land." I think, however, you may have descent to the heir-at-law subject to this, that the heir should not take until the administrator has given his assent that the heir should take.

You would not go so far as to make real property divisible in the case of intestacy as personal property?—That is another question; I confess personally my opinion is rather that way; but a real administrator might be appointed, and the law of descent remain just as it is. The heir should not take until the administrator has given his assent, he being satisfied.

Would you give him the same power of sale to pay debts that he has in a leasehold?—Yes; it is very difficult to realise real estates sometimes; when everybody knows that it must be sold, it is often difficult to make a title to it, otherwise than by an action for the administration of the estate. One thing I recommended, which has been done, was to abolish the lien of both judgment and Crown debts. Many things have been done now to render the registration of assurances easier. You had to search for judgments, and that is abolished, and there is no necessity for the registering of judgments; but as to bankruptcies, I think that the trustee for the creditors might be obliged to come into the office and say, I claim such-and-such numbers on the map. I do not see why he should not define what the property of the bankrupt is instead of its being now left in a general way; if there is a bankrupt in the chain of title, his property goes to the assignees, as they were formerly called, now to the trustees for the creditors. . . . I recommended the repeal of the Statute of Uses; I think it is a very difficult statute to understand; it is one of the strongholds of conveyancers; unless a man understands the Statute of Uses, he understands nothing of real property law. It is very intricate and troublesome, and you might enact that whatever can be done by virtue of the Statute of Uses may be done without recourse to that statute at common law. In New Zealand they have actually done that; there are no conveyances to uses there, and I believe it works very well. I am told that the only difficulty they have is when they get a document settled by an English conveyancer, and he always alters the whole thing, and puts in uses to correspond to our law. I see I recommended other things which have been done now; there was a rule that a man cannot assign to himself, that is done away with. Then as to rent-charges and conditions of re-entry, there were risks which created a great deal of trouble, most of which

are now abolished. As to reversionary interests in lands, which are now almost unsaleable, a register of title deeds would enable them to be sold; and it would enable the owner of reversionary land to raise money and to sell on much better terms than he can do now; because now there is absolutely no security, when a man buys reversionary land, whether he gets it or not, whether it has not been sold over and over again; but the registration of assurances is the only way in which the reversion to freehold lands can be made purchaseable; the purchaser looks into the register, and sees there is no previous sale, and he accepts the sale. As the law is now, except in the Registry Office, there is no security at all.

Have you considered the possibility of inserting in all settlements a clause vesting in trustees a power of sale or power of leasing?—There is an Act, Lord Cranworth's Act, which is sufficient for the purpose; it provides in a very few words that there shall be a power of sale.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre.—What does it say?—I cannot quote the exact words, but it is to this effect, that in all settlements where it is stated that there shall be a power of sale, there shall be the same provisions that are usually inserted at length, which are rather long ones, with regard to the sale of the property, the re-investment of the money in the purchase of other lands, to be settled to the same uses, and the interim investment of the proceeds of the sale in the Government funds or real securities; and the income to be paid to tenants for life; all those are rather long clauses to work out.

Chairman: Would you extend it further, and give power of sale to all trustees?—I have not the Act in my mind.

They only apply in the event of there being a general power of sale in a settlement?—Yes.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre: The chairman asks you whether you do not think there should be in every settlement a power of sale?—I do not think so. I think that a great deal that has been done has been done under the impression that sales are the great things to be attended to. In the interest of landowners, I believe, the facilitating of mortgages is far more important than the facilitating of sales. The landowner knows very well where it is he is put to expense; it is when he wants to borrow a little money; and in that respect, so far as the landowner is concerned, I think mortgages, rather than sales, are to be attended to. It appears to me that the question as to the registration of titles has gone upon this, that the only thing to be facilitated is the sale of land. I do not think it is so in this country; it is so in the colonies; a man very seldom wants to keep what he has bought; but in England a man generally buys land to keep it and settle it, and to allow it to remain in his family.

You stated that there was great distinction between the custom in the colonies and the custom in England as to land, did you not?—Yes.

I think that had mainly reference to settlements, had it not?—Yes.

Settlements are much more common in England than the colonies, are they not?—Yes.

I think most of the colonies have by law reduced the power of making settlements, have they not; they have put a considerable limitation upon the power of settling land?—I am not so thoroughly conversant with the law of the different colonies as to be able to answer that question; but I have an impression that that is so in some of the colonies; but you may still make settlements in most of them.

Mr. Gregory: You say that titles cannot be shortened materially; they have been shortened of late years, have they not?—Yes; there is the Vendor and Purchaser Act of 1874, which has reduced the period to forty years.

Are you aware that solicitors, having regard to their client's interest, usually shorten them under conditions of sale?—Yes.

They stipulate that the title should not be carried back beyond thirty or forty years?—Yes.

Have you known any cases where the parties' interest has been prejudiced by the shortening of the title?—I believe that I have. I was trying to recall some instances, but there have been cases I know that have come under my cognizance, in which old deeds have turned up which were not looked at, and which were very material to the title. I think that in one or two cases property turned out to be only held for a long term of years, which had been treated by recent deeds as freehold, and when the

bundle of old deeds was handed over, there was the deed creating the term. I have seen one or two instances of that kind, but I could not give the particulars.

Even titles of sixty years are liable to that, are they not?—Yes, I have known an old rent-charge turn up which affected a large quantity of land, which was not noticed in later deeds.

You are very well acquainted, are you not, with an estate called an executory devise?—Yes.

Where a man does not know what estate he has got until the termination of his life?—Yes.

And that estate may go on for seventy or eighty years?—It must be within a life in being, and twenty-one years after; it may be seventy or eighty years, undoubtedly.

Would you be an advocate for the abolition of that estate amongst the reforms which you have suggested?—Yes, I should modify it in some degree. I once drew a bill for the late Lord Westbury for that purpose.

How did you deal with it?—You may settle property now for any number of lives you like, and twenty-one years after. Taking children of six years old; you may take any number of lives, and settle property to extend to the survivors of all those lives. The proposition was to allow only two lives in being; that would cover an ordinary marriage settlement, where you have the lives of the husband and wife, and the unborn children, and not to go beyond that; but I am not prepared myself to recommend, at present, any greater restriction on the power of settling. I know that Bills have been introduced, and I had a hand in one of them.

I am not talking about the power of settlement; the ordinary limitation to a tenant for life under a settlement; I am talking of an executory devise; a devise by will to a man in fee, with remainder over, in case he dies without heirs, or without issue?—I do not think that you can prevent it, but you may give it to him for his life, and after his death to somebody else. I do not see that you can prevent the limitation to him absolutely, to cease in case of his death under certain circumstances.

In one case you make him tenant for life; in the case of an executory devise, it is uncertain whether he is tenant for life or only in fee, during the whole of his lifetime?—I do not see how you could prevent it.

Could not you, by preventing the subsequent limitation over, prevent him from cutting down his estate?—I do not see how you could prevent it, unless you prevent the mere gift of a life estate.

Chairman: The cases of executory devise are very rare indeed, are they not?—They do not often occur; they are not the common run of things at all. You have strange devices by people every now and then, and you cannot prevent it.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

September 28, 1878.

RAILWAY STOCK.

	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Price.
Stock	Bristol and Exeter	100	—
Stock	Caledonian	100	106½
Stock	Glasgow and South-Western	100	99
Stock	Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100	52½
Stock	Great Northern	100	109½
Stock	Do., A Stock	100	112
Stock	Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100	129
Stock	Great Western—Original	100	97
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	123
Stock	London, Brighton, and South Coast	100	138
Stock	London, Chatham, and Dover	100	26½
Stock	London and North-Western	100	141½
Stock	London and South Western	100	130
Stock	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	80
Stock	Metropolitan	100	115
Stock	Do., District	100	61
Stock	Midland	100	121½
Stock	North British	100	94½
Stock	North Eastern	100	140
Stock	North London	100	162
Stock	North Staffordshire	100	60
Stock	South Devon	100	70
Stock	South-Eastern	100	125

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON.—Sept. 19, at 6, Bromley-grove, Shortlands, Kent, the wife of H. Tindall Atkinson, barrister-at-law, of a son.

BOYES.—Sept. 21, at Barnet, Herts, the wife of William Osborn Boyes, solicitor, of a daughter.

BRABROOK.—Sept. 20, at Lewisham, the wife of Edward W. Brabrook, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

HORNELL.—Sept. 18, at Carlton Lodge, Larkhall-rise, Clapham, S.W., the wife of Robert Hornell, M.A., barrister-at-law, of a son.

POLLOCK.—Sept. 19, at Worcester Park, the wife of Arthur Pollock, of 63, Lincoln's-inn-fields, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRADBURY-DOWLING.—Sept. 19, at Timperley, Cheshire, J. K. Bradbury, M.A., barrister-at-law, to Grace, daughter of the Rev. Edward Dowling, M.A., Vicar of Timperley.

WARD-WILLAN.—Sept. 14, at Corringham, William Charles Ward, solicitor, Durham, to Eliza Georgiana, daughter of the late Rev. J. H. Willan, M.A., Vicar of Bole.

DEATH.

KEMSHAD.—Sept. 20, at The Lodge, Westbourne-park, Paddington, Henry Morris Kemshad, J.P., and Deputy, Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex, and formerly Chairman of the Middlesex Magistrates, aged 86.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Professional Partnerships Dissolved.

FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1878.

Wymond, Thomas Phillips, and Alfred Reynolds Norman, Ordnance terrace, Chatham, solicitors. Aug 21

Winding up of Joint Stock Companies.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1878.

Hobury Bridge Coal, Iron, and Wagon Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up presented Sept 18, directed to be heard before Hawkins, J. on Oct 2. Layton and Jacques, Ely place, Holborn, agents for Holroyde and Smith, Halifax, solicitors for the petitioner.

Newport and South Wales Shipowner's Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up presented Sept 18, directed to be heard before the Vacation Judge, at the court of V.C. Hall, on Oct 2. Warriner and Co, Great Winchester st, agents for Gibbs and Llewellyn, Newport, Mon, solicitors for the petitioner.

Prince's Gate Hotel Company, Limited.—By an order made by the Vacation Judge, dated Sept 11, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the above company be continued. Chapple and Co, Carter lane, solicitors for the petitioners.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1878.

Hamilton's Windsor Iron Works, Limited.—Petition for winding up presented Sept 17, directed to be heard by V.C. Malins, on Nov 8. Moon, Lincoln's inn field, solicitors for the petitioners.

Hamilton's Windsor Iron Works, Limited.—Hawkins, J., has by an order dated Sept 17, appointed Frederick Whinney, Old Jewry, provisional official liquidator.

Last Chance Silver Mining Company of Utah, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented Sept 18, directed to be heard before Mr. Justice Hawkins, on Oct 2. Ley and Mould, Carey st, solicitors for the petitioner.

Friendly Societies Dissolved.

FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1878.

Amer Lodge of the Woodlford United Order of the Ark Friendly Society, Two Pointers' Inn, Woodlford, nr Leeds. Sept 13

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, Sept. 13, 1878.

Avey, Samuel, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottingham, Butcher. Oct 14. Handley and Radford, Mansfield

Ashton, Rev. Robert, Powerscroft rd, Clapton Park, Dissenting Minister. Nov. 1. Shepherd and Son, Finsbury Circus

Austin, James, Speenhamland, Berks. Oct 11. Tanner, Newbury

Back, Sir George, Gloucester Place, Portman sq., Admiral R.N. Dec 1. Bannister and Fache, John st, Bedford row

Beverly, Abraham, High st, Wandsworth, Tailor. Oct 30. Denny, Coleman st

Bonallack, Mary, Walford rd, Stoke Newington. Oct 29. Whittington and Son, Bishopsgate st Without

Bread, Thomas, Backwell, Somerset, Licensed Victualler. Sept 29. Perham, Wington, near Bristol

Brooks, Joshua, Bolsover, Derby, Builder. Oct 14. Handley and Radford, Mansfield

Carlisle, Mary, Llandudno, Carnarvon. Nov 1. Field and Weightman, Liverpool

Clothier, Joseph William, Charlton, Kent. Gent. July 24. Whale, Woolwich

Coghlan, William, Headingley, Leeds, Ironmaster. Nov 1. Nelson and Co, Leeds

Davies, William, Cefndrefing, Monmouth, Farmer. Oct 26. Stafford Gustard, Usk

Denchester, Richard, Manchester. Nov 1. Dibb and Co, Leeds

Farrow, William, Commercial st, Whitechapel, Veterinary Surgeon. Oct 29. Turner and Son, Leadenhall st

Firkins, Joseph, Worcester, Gent. Nov 12. Pidcock and Sons, Worcester

Ford, Eliza, Higham, Suffolk. Oct 15. Wheeler, Queen Victoria street

Ford, Rev James, Somerton Rectory, Suffolk, Clerk. Oct 5. Wheeler, Queen Victoria st

Harris, Joseph, Tottenham, Coachman. Oct 9. Carr and Co, Vigo st, Regent st

Hoare, George Frederick Charles, The Elms, Huddersfield, Cudbear Manufacturer. Nov 1. Brook and Co, Huddersfield

Ireland, John Edward Henry, Edmonton, Gent. Oct 23. Diggles, Hibernia chambers, London Bridge

Jones, Thomas, Coddiclawr, Glamorgan, Farmer. Nov 20. Kempthorne and Son, Heath

Mawby, Joseph, Becroft, Market Deeping, Lincoln, Gent. Dec 31. Pecks and Co, Slanford

Middleton, Henry, Ingham, Lincoln, Builder. Oct 9. Toynbee and Co, Lincoln

Mitchelson, Jamaica, Pickering, York. Oct 1. Walker, Pickering

Murray, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Engineer. Oct 19. Pinkney, Sunderland

Nutt, George, Hanley, Stafford, Shoe Dealer. Oct 12. Challinor, Hanley

Parfington, Leigh, York rd, Lambeth, Granary Keeper. Oct 10. Senior and Co, New-inn, Strand

Pitt, Richard Joseph, Williams, Saint Peter the Great, Worcester, Solicitor. Nov 1. Tree, Worcester

Reynor, Frederick, Thornfield Hall, Lancaster, Cotton Spinner. Nov 15. Cunliffe and Co, Manchester

Salmon, John Aiken, Higher Broughton, Manchester, Civil Engineer. Nov 7. Boote and Edgar, Manchester

Sharples, Benjamin, Kirkdale, Liverpool, Plumber. Oct 10. Evans and Lockett, Liverpool

Smith, John, Liverpool, Surveyor. Oct 5. Rowe and Co, Liverpool

Smith, William Wyke, East Molesey, Surrey. Nov 1. Humphries, Hereford

Tarte, Herbert, Culmington, Salop, Farmer. Nov 1. Anderson and Davies, Ludlow

Todd, William, Sunderland, Master Mariner. Oct 19. Plakney, Sunderland

Wilson, James, Bloomfield terrace, Shepherd's Bush, of no trade. Oct 22. Lumley and Lumley, Conduit st, Bond st

Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1878.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in the Country.

Cunningham, James, Leeds, Builder. Pet Sept 12. Cantherley. Leeds Oct 2 at 11

Marlow, George, Oxford, Baker. Pet Sept 10. Bishop. Oxford, Oct 2 at 11

Mills, John, Bath, Greengrocer. Pet Sept 18. Smith. Bath, Oct 2 at 11

Shallow, Harriet, and William George Ingle, Cambridge, Ironmongers. Pet Sept 16. Eaden. Cambridge, Oct 1 at 2

Simpson, John, Glossop, Derby, Licensed Victualler. Pet Sept 16. Hall. Ashton-under-Lyne, Oct 3 at 11

Smith, Charles Thomas, Northampton, Carpenter. Pet Sept 14. Faulkner. Northampton, Oct 14 at 11

Tay, Thomas, Hulme, Builder. Pet Sept 17. Lister. Salford, Oct 3 at 10

Tonge, Robert, Farnworth, Lancashire, Greengrocer. Pet Sept 16. Holden. Bolton, Oct 3 at 10

TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1878.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in London.

Boissie, Alfred, Arundel st, Haymarket, Perfumer. Pet Sept 20. Pepps. Oct 10 at 11

Sasse, Heinrich, Barnet grove, Bethnal green, Baker. Pet Sept 20. Pepps. Oct 9 at 12

Stanton, George, Bishopsgate st within, Shipowner. Pet Sept 23. Pepps. Oct 10 at 11.30

To Surrender in the Country.

Browell, Mercy, Azales terrace, Sunderland. Pet Sept 20. Boulton. Sunderland, Oct 12 at 11

Goldberg, Hyams, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, out of business. Pet Sept 18. Fybes, jun. Newcastle, Oct 16 at 11

Knowles, W. H., Kingston-upon-Hull, Draper. Pet Sept 19. Rolfe. Kingston-upon-Hull, Oct 9 at 3

Mellor, Thomas, Manchester, Woollen Merchant. Pet Sept 19. Lister. Oct 14 at 11

Richardson, John, and Robert Bowman Richardson, St Lawrence, Newcastle, Iron Founders. Pet Sept 19. Fybes, jun. Newcastle, Oct 8 at 10.30

Rose, William Sexton, Buxton, Plumber. Pet Sept 20. Hyde. Stockport, Oct 11 at 12

Sidgwick, Joseph, Highbury, Darham, Cern Miller. Pet Sept 20. Crosby. Stockton-on-Tees, Oct 7 at 3

Smith, John, Lee, Butcher. Pet Sept 13. Pitt-Taylor. Greenwich, Oct 8 at 2

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1878.

Wilkinson, George E., Brixham, Devon, Engineer. Sept 12

TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1878.

Steele, George, Omney, Salop, Innkeeper. Aug 21

Liquidations by Arrangement.

FIRST MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1878.

Albert, Ephraim Albert, Coleman st, Picture Dealer. Oct 5 at 1 at offices of Stophor and Bandle, Coleman st

Alcock, John, Birmingham, Baker. Oct 3 at 8 at offices of Jacques, Cherry st, Birmingham

Asherott, Thomas, Southport, Builder. Oct 3 at 3 at offices of Sharwin and Dean, Lord st, Liverpool

Bailey, Walter, Heligum, Norwich, Cowkeeper. Oct 5 at 12 at offices of Emerson, Rampant Horse st, Norwich

Bainbridge, Thomas, Low Fell, Darham, Whitman. Oct 1 at 3 at offices of Joel, Newgate st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Baird, Jonathan, West Ardsley, York, Contractor. Oct 4 at 3 at offices of Schiefel and Taylor, Brunswick st, Bailey

Barton, William Bosworth, Farnworth, Lancashire, Draper. Oct 2 at 3 at offices of Marsh, Church st, Manchester. Rother and Flanagan, Bolton

Beck, Samuel, Temple, Bristol, Baker. Sept 30 at 11 at offices of Price, Bridge parade, Bristol bridge, Bristol.

Bell, John, and John Trolley, Cleo, Lincoln, Ship Builders. Oct 2 at 4 at offices of Grange and Winttingham, St Mary's chambers, West St Mary's gate, Great Grimsby.

Bradford, Milton, Finchurch st, Solicitor. Oct 9 at 3 at offices of Montagu, Bucklersbury.

Bramham, Thomas, and John Bramham, Gawthorpe, York, Farmers. Oct 9 at 3 at offices of Schofield and Son, Wellington rd, Dewsbury.

Bransgrove, James, Sudbury, nr Harrow, Innkeeper. Oct 9 at 3 at offices of Flegg, Hill's place, Oxford st.

Brooke, James Henry, Manchester, Tobacco Manufacturer. Oct 3 at 3 at offices of Heath and Sons, Swan st, Manchester.

Carlie, John, Great Grimsby, Fishing Vessel Owner. Oct 7 at 11 at offices of Stephenson and Mountain, Bohieher st, Great Grimsby.

Chadwick, Charles Edward, Blackpool, China Dealer. Oct 8 at 11 at the Shelley Arms, Fishergate, Preston. Morgan, Blackpool.

Champer, George, Scarborough, Boat Dealer. Oct 3 at 11 at the George Hotel, Leicester. Crowther, Scarborough.

Clark, Walker Aldridge, Eton, Tailor. Oct 8 at 2 at offices of Pittman, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall st.

Clement, Clifford Sheppard, and Frank Clement, Bath, Tailors. Oct 1 at 11.30 at offices of Bicketts, Paragon, Bath.

Collett, Murray, Fimble rd, Tobacconist. Oct 3 at 3 at offices of Greening and Chessman, Farringdon st. Duncan, Bedford row.

Collins, Edward James, and Mary Ann Collins, Nottelton court Aldersgate st, Shirt Dressers. Oct 1 at 3 at offices of Holloway, Ball's Pond rd. Cooper, Chancery lane.

Cope, James, Birmingham, Engraver. Oct 3 at 11 at offices of Foster, Bennett's hill, Birmingham.

Davies, Richard Morgan, Carmarthen, Chemist. Oct 8 at 11 at offices of Thomas and Browne, Lower Market st, Carmarthen.

Donkin, Henry, Blyth, Provision Dealer. Oct 8 at 11 at offices of Keenleyside and Forster, St John's chambers, Grainger st west, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Cass, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Dyer, Alfred, Shoreham, Essex, Shipbuilder. Oct 8 at 11 at offices of Glennel and Fraser, Great James st, Badford row. Nye, Brighton.

Evans, John, Aberdare, Grocer. Oct 3 at 1 offices of Linton, Canon st, Aberdare.

Firminger, John, Newington Butts, China Warehouseman. Oct 9 at 3 at 8, Fleet st. Easton, Clifford's inn.

Fletcher, William, sen, Birmingham, Carcase Butcher. Oct 2 at 3 at offices of Sharp, Ann st, Birmingham. Sadler and Eddowes, Sutton Coldfield.

Fryer, Edwin, Bolton, Cabinet Maker. Oct 1 at 3 at offices of Rutter and Finney, Mawdley st, Bolton.

Fryer, Ralph Page, Little Bolton, Cabinet Maker. Oct 2 at 3 at offices of Walker, Mawdley st, Bolton.

Ganter, Bernard, Crawford st, Marylebone, Watchmaker. Oct 5 at 12 at offices of Deane and Co, South sq, Gray's inn.

Garnham, William, Hoxton st, Hoxton, Draper. Oct 5 at 12 at offices of Soppett, Trump st, Cheapside. Wright and Law, High Holborn.

Gray, Edward, Maidstone, Watchmaker. Oct 4 at 2 at the Gosse and Gridiron, London house yard, St Paul's churchyard, Norton and Son, Maidstone.

Green, William, Lower Tottenham, Plumber. Oct 10 at 2 at offices of Morphet and Hanson, Cheapside. Terry, King st, Cheapside.

Gregory, Thomas, Holwell, Flint, Chemist. Oct 3 at 3 at offices of Norton and Mason, Bridge row east, Chester.

Grundy, Frederick, Nottingham, Beerhouse Keeper. Oct 9 at 3 at offices of Lees, Jan, Middle pavement, Nottingham.

Halfhide, Alfred Charles, Southampton, Jeweller. Oct 4 at 12 at offices of Plunkett and Leader, St Paul's churchyard.

Hanroft, Robert Cory, Bedford row, Solicitor. Oct 8 at 2 at Ashley's Hotel, Henrietta st, Covent garden.

Henderson, John Burnham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Commission Agent. Oct 3 at 2 at offices of Rhage, Grainger st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Howie-McEwan, John Thomson, Stanley gardens, Notting hill. Gent. Oct 7 at 3 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Ingle and Co, Threadneedle st.

Hutchinson, James Hugh, Littleborough, Lancashire, Plumber. Oct 9 at 2.30 at offices of Brerley, Butts avenue, Rochdale.

Irvine, James, Hulme, Manchester, Travelling Draper. Oct 3 at 2 at offices of Nuttall and Son, John Dalton st, Manchester.

Jacobson, Samuel, Strand, Dealer in Portmanteaus. Sept 30 at 8 at offices of Green, Queen st.

James, Jacob, Llanstephan, Carmarthen, Contractor. Oct 2 at 12 at the Guildhall, Carmarthen. Lloyd, Haverfordwest.

Knox, Henry, Henry Knox, Jun, and John Knox, Cheapside, Mantle Manufacturers. Oct 7 at 12 at offices of Phelps and Co, Gresham st.

Lea, Robert, Edgaston, Warwick, Contractor. Oct 3 at 10.30 at offices of James, Temple st, Birmingham.

Llewellyn, Llewellyn, Bedwelly, Monmouth, Farm Labourer. Oct 2 at 2 at the Castle Stores, Brynmawr. Powell, Ebbw Vale.

Mann, John Rolfe, Cambridge, Auctioneer. Oct 1 at 11 at offices of Wayman, Silver st, Cambridge.

Marshall, Robert, Newton Heath nr Manchester, Joiner. Oct 4 at 11 at offices of Sutton and Elliott, Fountain st, Manchester.

Mayhew, William, Richmond terrace, Twickenham, Superannuated Clerk. Sept 30 at 2 at offices of Howse, Red Lion sq, Holborn.

Morris, Red Lion sq.

McAllister, James, Manchester, Oil Refiner. Oct 2 at 3 at offices of Cobbett and Co, Manchester.

McDonald, Joseph, and Ralph McDonald, South Shields, Brass Founders. Oct 1 at 3 at offices of Remondson, King st, South Shields.

Mean, Thomas, Hackney rd, Grocer. Oct 2 at 12 at 4 Arthur st East, London Bridge. May and Co, Adelaide place.

Moody, Edward Rawson, Great Crosby, Lancashire, Draper. Oct 3 at 3 at offices of Barrell and Co, Lord st, Liverpool.

Nash, James, Canterbury, Tailor. Oct 3 at 12 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Sankey and Co, Canterbury.

Naze, Leon, Castle st, Falcon sq, Umbrella Mount Dealer. Oct 1 at 2 at offices of Nokes, Queen Victoria st.

Ogden, Thomas, and John Edward Thomas, Halifax, Worsted Spinners. Oct 4 at 3 at the White Swan Hotel, Princess st, Halifax. Storey and Ellis, Halifax.

Orris, William, Pembroke, Kensington, Harness Maker. Sept 30 at 3 at offices of Parkes, Beaufort buildings, Strand.

Overed, Walter, Buxton, Norfolk, Veterinary Surgeon. Oct 2 at 12 at offices of Emerson, Rampant Horse st, Norwich.

Patterson, William, Warrington, Confectioner. Oct 10 at 3 at offices of Harrison, Upper Bank st, Warrington.

Paulam, Abraham, New Cross rd, Deptford, Engineer. Oct 7 at 11 at offices of Lewis, Shaftord lane. Cooper, Chancery lane.

Purlow, Charles, Warrington, Provision Dealer. Oct 4 at 11 at offices of Davies and Co, Market place, Warrington.

Raven, Thomas Neale, Cambridge, Auctioneer. Oct 1 at 12 at offices of Wayman, Silver st, Cambridge.

Reeves, James, High st, Notting hill, Florist. Oct 8 at 3 at offices of Lydall, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane.

Renton, Turnbull Hermiston, Jarro, Darham, Builder. Oct 3 at 3 at offices of Purvis and Son, Queen st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Richards, Thomas Augustus, Cardiff, Commission Agent. Oct 3 at 3 at offices of Tribe and Co, Crookherbtown, Cardiff. Ingleslaw and Co, Cardiff.

Robertson, Robert, North Sunderland, Draper. Oct 1 at 2 at offices of Rhage, Grainger st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Shaw, George, Sadford, Soda Water Manufacturer. Oct 3 at 11 at offices of Hand and Co, Martin st, Staff rd.

Smith, Edward Albert, Hulme, nr Manchester, Cabinet Maker. Oct 7 at 11 at offices of Garthwaite, Brasenose st, Manchester.

Stanley, Ellish, Jun, Belper, Derby, Fruit Salesman. Oct 3 at 3 at offices of Briggs, Amen alley, Derby.

Stones, James, Nelson, Lancashire, Corn Miller. Oct 9 at 2.30 at the Stork Hotel, Liverpool. Hartley, Burnley.

Stretton, Charles, Fishpond, Gloucester, Book keeper. Oct 2 at 11 at offices of Meeres, Nicholas st, Bristol.

Surtees, Matthew, Gateshead, Joiner. Oct 4 at 2 at offices of Bird, Grey st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Symonds, Charles, Darham, Idol lane, Wine Merchant. Sept 30 at 2 at the Cannon at Hotel. Tanslin and Co, Finchurch st.

Territt, William, Bradford, York, Bookseller. Oct 4 at 4 at offices of Atkinson, Tyrrell st, Bradford.

Usher, Thomas Morris, Walsall, Tobacconist. Oct 3 at 4 at offices of Bill, Bridge st, Walsall.

Varley, John William, Skipton, York, Tailor. Oct 5 at 3 at offices of Robinson and Robinson, Skipton.

Vincent, George Frederick, Eya, Suffolk, Coach Builder. Oct 4 at 12 at the Horse Shoe Inn, Eya.

Vowler, Benjamin John, H.M.'s Prison, Exeter, out of business. Oct 1 at 13 at the Castle Hotel, Castle st, Exeter. Floud, Exeter.

Waddington, Joshua, Bradford, Commission Agent. Oct 3 at 3 at offices of Berry and Robinson, Charles st, Bradford.

Wade, James, Dukinfield, Cheshire, Grocer. Oct 4 at 3 at the Commercial Inn, Melbourne st, Salford. Buckley and Miller, Salford.

Wallace, Archibald, Liverpool, Commission Agent. Oct 4 at 3 at offices of Morris and Jones, Harrington st, Liverpool.

Warburton, Thomas, Manchester, Provision Merchant. Oct 7 at 3 at the Mitre Hotel, Cathedral yard. Marlow, Manchester.

Welsby, John, Liverpool, Plumber. Oct 3 at 11 at offices of Jones, Cook st, Liverpool.

Whately, George, Falmouth, Jeweller. Oct 4 at 3 at offices of Jenkins, Post Office building, Falmouth.

Whitaker, William Bule, Middlewich, Cheshire. Oct 5 at 11 at offices of Fletcher, Wipplington, Northwich.

TUESDAY, Sept 24, 1878.

Abbott, Robert, Newport, Isle of Wight, Coach Proprietor. Oct 4 at 1 at the Castle Hotel, High st, Southampton. Philbrick, Austin Friars.

Allen, Thomas Webster, and William Patfield English, Kingston-upon-Hull, Ship Builders. Oct 4 at 2 at offices of England and Co, Quay st chambers, Kingston-upon-Hull.

Allgood, John, Effingham common, Surrey, Farmer. Oct 4 at 1 at offices of Moss, Gracechurch st.

Ashley, George, and Frederick James Cutting, Leominster, Grocers. Oct 8 at 2.30 at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester. White, Leominster.

Ashworth, Sarah Ann, Levenshulme, Lancashire, out of business. Oct 8 at 3 at offices of Tucker, York st, Manchester.

Atherton, Richard, Litchurch, Derby, Builder. Oct 7 at 11 at offices of Norton, St James's chambers, St James's st, Derby.

Bailey, Nathan, Bolton, China Dealer. Oct 8 at 11 at offices of Fielding, Bowker's row, Bolton.

Balmforth, Edward Berry, Heckmondwike, Currier. Oct 5 at 11 at offices of Skyes, Ings grove, Heckmondwike.

Bampfield, Maria Magdalene, Pontrials, Hereford, Grocer. Oct 11 at 2 at offices of Corner, High Town, Hereford.

Barlow, John, Rumworth, Lancashire, Greengrocer. Oct 8 at 3 at offices of Ryley and Haslam, Mawdley st, Bolton.

Barraclough, Joshua, New Shillon, Durham, Joiner. Oct 7 at 2 at offices of Broad, Market place, Bishop Auckland.

Baxter, Abraham Bean, Knatingley, York, Journeyman Joiner. Oct 7 at 3 at offices of Kaberry, Ropergate, Pontefract.

Beil, William, and Charles Ross Simey, Sunderland, Engineers. Oct 4 at 12 at offices of Kidson and Co, John st, Sunderland.

Biggs, Joseph Henry, Derby, General Dealer. Oct 9 at 3 at offices of Hextall, Full st, Derby.

Black, James Innes, Castlegate, Cumberland, Draper. Oct 7 at 3 at offices of Wannop, Carruthers court, Scotch st, Carlisle.

Boetisch, Augustus, Grant rd, Clapham, Professional Cook. Oct 2 at 1 at the Guildhall Tavern, King st, Dudley.

Bond, John, March, Draper. Oct 10 at 3 at offices of Ladbury and Co, Cheapside. Watts, St Ives.

Bonham, George Washington, and James McDonnell, Princes st, Leicester sq, Auctioneers. Oct 17 at 12 at offices of Leslie and Co, Frederick's place, Old Jewry. Stevers and Co, Old Jewry.

Bottomley, John, Bradford, Yarn Dangler. Oct 5 at 10 at offices of Peel and Gaunt, Chapel lane, Bradford.

Brown, Benjamin, Prisoner in Norwich Castle. Oct 8 at 10 at the Royal Hotel, Norwich. Loynes, Wells.

Brown, Frederick, Ladbroke rd, Stoke Newington, Flour Factor. Oct 10 at 11 at offices of Debenham and Gadsdon, Lincoln's inn fields.

Brown, Thomas, West Boldon, Durham, Greengrocer. Oct 7 at 12 at office of Wawr, Harrington st, South Shields

Brown, Thomas, and William Breary, Stookton-on-Tees, Timber Merchants. Oct 7 at 2.30 at offices of Newby and Co, Finkle st, Stockton-on-Tees

Burroughs, John, Welsheol, Montgomery, Watchmaker. Oct 12 at 11 at offices of Clarke, High st, Welshpool

Burs, Sweeney, Manchester, Boot Manufacturer. Oct 10 at 11 at offices of Mann, Cooper st, Manchester

Byford, William, Pudding lane, Ship Agent. Oct 16 at 4 at offices of Wetherfield, Gresham buildings

Chandler, William, Old Cross, Ashton-under-Lyne, Hat Manufacturer. Oct 7 at 3 at offices of Darnton and Bottomley, Stamford st, Ashton-under-Lyne

Chamber, James Bowling, and Elijah Crossfield, Yeasow, York, Ironfounders. Oct 5 at 11 at offices of Brooke, Bond st, Leeds

Clifton, John, Grayland rd, Pockham, Olman. Oct 8 at 4 at offices of Wetherfield, Gresham buildings

Cockcroft, John, Halifax, Linen Draper. Oct 19 at 4 at offices of Rhodes, Horton st, Halifax

Cockson, William Frederick, Guildford, Coal Dealer. Oct 3 at 11 at offices of Durbidge, Farnham rd, Guildford

Cooper, Herbert, Bronchley, Kent, Farmer. Oct 5 at 11 at the Maidstone rd Inn, Paddock Wood. Palmer, Tunbridge

Coulson, Robert, Coatharc, York, Estate Agent. Oct 2 at 12 at offices of Stevenson and Meek, Cleveland terrace, Middlesborough

Cummins, Thomas, and Thomas John Triggs, New Wortley, Leeds, Joiners. Oct 4 at 3 at offices of Weston, Park row, Leeds

Cummins, Thomas, West Bromwich, Stonemason. Oct 10 at 11 at offices of Jackson, High st, West Bromwich

Crisp, Joseph, and William Crisp, Cannock, Stafford, Builders. Oct 9 at 3 at offices of Wilkinson and Gillespie, Bridge st, Walsall

Dale, John, Kingston-upon-Hull, Raff Merchant. Oct 1 at 3 at offices of Laverack, Land of Green Ginger, Kingston-upon-Hull

Davies, James, Gloucester, Shipwright. Oct 7 at 3 at offices of Clarke, College court, Gloucester

Davis, John Charles, Leadenhall st, Cutler. Oct 2 at 2 at the Incorporated Law Society, Chancery lane. Jarvis and Triscott, Chancery lane

Dean, Joseph, North Shields, Grocer. Oct 10 at 1 at the Albion Hotel, North Shields. Whitehorn, North Shields

Duckworth, Thomas, Solomon Duckworth, William Woodburn, and Robert Wamsley, Salsaire, York, Paper Manufacturers. Oct 7 at 11 at offices of Berry and Robinson, Charles st, Bradford

Dennis, David, and Robert Kennedy White, Lower Thames st, Lightermen. Oct 7 at 3 at offices of Stocken and Jupp, Lime st sq, Eves, Reuben Martin, Swansea, Plumber. Oct 1 at 3 at offices of Field, Adelaide st, Swansea

Fel, Sarah, Knottingly, York, Grocer. Oct 4 at 2 at offices of Ebbury, Ropergate, Pontefract

Foster, Samuel, Kingston-upon-Hull, Smackwaer. Oct 2 at 2 at offices of Cold, Lowgate, Kingston-upon-Hull

Freer, Ann, Barrow-on-Soar, Leicester, Grocer. Oct 9 at 12 at offices of Harvey, Selborne buildings, Milestone lane, Leicester

Gale, Henry, Westminster chambers, Victoria st, Civil Engineer. Oct 14 at 2.30 at offices of Chatteris and Co, Queen Victoria st. Trinders and Hayward, Bishopsgate st Within

Gillies, Charles, Much Wenlock, Salop, Farmer. Oct 7 at 11 at the Raven Hotel, Much Wenlock. Phillips and Co, Shifnal

Gower, Francis William, Netherton, Worcester, Isinglass Maker. Oct 4 at 3 at offices of Waldron, High st, Brerley hill

Grave, Henry, High st, Hoxton, Costume Maker. Oct 1 at 1 at 8, Bloomfield st, Lloyd

Haigh, Samuel, Morecambe, Lancashire, Coal Dealer. Oct 9 at 12 at offices of Hall and Marshall, Damside st, Lancaster

Haines, John William, Putney, Jobmaster. Oct 3 at 2 at the Inns of Court Hotel, High Holborn. Finnis

Hall, Edward, Hanley, Innkeeper. Oct 2 at 11 at the Queen's Hotel, Hanley. Ashmall, Hanley

Hannay, Albert George, Blackfriars rd, Bookseller. Oct 2 at 10 at 18, Holborn. Hope, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields

Harrall, John, Preston, Provision Dealer. Oct 10 at 3 at offices of Spencer, Winckley st, Preston

Harri, William, Jun, and Henry Harris, Nottingham, Joiners. Oct 8 at 11 at the Assembly Rooms, Low pavement, Nottingham

Hawgood, Alfred James, Landport, Hants, Pawnbroker. Oct 9 at 3 at 145, Cheapside. Walker and Waincoat, Landport

Haydon, William James, Brixton rd, Builder. Oct 3 at 3 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Piesse and Son, Old Jewry chambers

Henson, Sarah, New Cut, Lambeth, China Dealer. Oct 4 at 4 at offices of Wetherfield, Gresham buildings

Hollins, Thomas, Jun, Short Heath, Stafford, Beerhouse keeper. Oct 5 at 11 at offices of Dallow, Queen sq, Wolverhampton

Holloway, Charles Edward, Terraces terrace, Haslemersmith, Artist. Oct 11 at 3 at offices of Duiman and Smiles, Bedford row

Howe, Alfred, Oakenrod, Rochdale, Manufacturer. Oct 15 at 3 at offices of Adleshaw and Warburton, Norfolk st, Manchester

Hughes, Arthur, Aylesbury, Buckingham, Harness Maker. Oct 8 at 3 at offices of Holloway, Ball's Pond rd. Cooper, Chancery lane

Hughes, John, Rhyf, Flint, Joiner. Oct 5 at 11 at offices of Louis and Co, Townhall, Rhyf

Husler, Henry Nicholson, Clayton, Lancashire, Builder. Oct 15 at 12 at the Queen's Arms Hotel, Bradford. Harris, Manchester

Jackson, John, Talk-o'-th'-Hill, Stafford, Innkeeper. Oct 4 at 11 at offices of Sherratt and Son, Kidsgrove

Jennings, Joseph, Sealecoates, Kingston-upon-Hull, Licensed Victualler. Oct 7 at 3 at offices of Chambers, Seale lane, Kingston-upon-Hull

Johns, Richard Edwin, Millom, Cumberland, Baker. Oct 7 at 3 at offices of Butler, Millom

Jones, Richard, Holland Moor, Lancashire, Innkeeper. Oct 7 at 11 at offices of France, Church gate, Wigan

Kay, Mary Ann, Workington, Cumberland, Milliner. Oct 4 at 12 at the Station Hotel, Workington. Thompson, Workington

Kilby, Andrew, Bishopsgate avenue, Builder. Oct 7 at 2 at the Cannon at Hotel, Cannon st. Macerell and Co, Cannon st

Knight, Peter, Wigan, Lancashire, Fruiterer. Oct 7 at 6 offices of Stuart, King st, Wigan

Leggott, William, Mexstone, York, Stuff Manufacturer. Oct 7 at 11 at offices of Gardiner and Jeffery, Bond st, Bradford

Lewis, Lewis, sen, and Lewis Lewis jun, Birmingham, General Smiths. Oct 4 at 3 at offices of Jaques, Cherry st, Birmingham

Linton, John, Worpleston, Surrey, Brickmaker. Oct 7 at 3 at the Count and Borough Hall, North at, Guildford. White, Guildford

Lisls, Alfred de, Tenby, Pembroke, Wine Merchant. Oct 5 at 10.30 at offices of Thomas, Cracknell st

Livesey, John, Leeds, Butcher. Oct 5 at 10.30 at offices of Hopps and Bedford, Bank st, Leeds

Lyon, David, St John's sq, Clerkenwell, Wholesale Ironmonger. Oct 7 at 2 at the Guildhall Tavern, Guildhall yard. Medcalf, King st, Cheapside

Marker, George, Alphonston, Devon, Market Gardener. Oct 14 at 3 at the Railway Hotel, Sidmouth Junction, Devon

Martin, James, Lower Belgrave st, Fimley, Upholsterer. Oct 14 at 3 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Clark, Abchurch lane

Mayer, William, Hanley, Stafford, out of business. Oct 7 at 3 at offices of Lawrence, Cheapside, Hanley

McMillan, Thomas, Leeds, Draper. Oct 4 at 11 at offices of Cousins, Bank chambers, Park row, Leeds

Miller, Robert Tecker, Birmingham, Cattle Dealer. Oct 4 at 11 at offices of Burton, Union passage, Birmingham

Moody, Charles James, and John Sweet, Birmingham, Tailors' Trimming Warehousemen. Oct 7 at 3 at offices of Wright and Marshall, Townhall chambers, New st, Birmingham

Morris, Joseph, Derby, Fish Salesman. Oct 12 at 11 at offices of Heath Amen ailey, Derby

Munro, Hugh, Handsworth, Stafford, Chemist. Oct 7 at 11 at offices of Fowke, Ann st, Birmingham

Murdoch, Alexander, Leeds, Commission Agent. Oct 7 at 3 at offices of Harland, South parade, Leeds

Myatt, Robert, Bilston, Stafford, out of business. Oct 7 at 11 at the Globe Hotel, Mount Pleasant, Bilston. Bowen, Bilston

Oddy, Joseph Scholes, Huddersfield, Cabinet Maker. Oct 7 at 11 at offices of Bottomley, New st, Huddersfield

Ogden, John, and John Armitage Ogden, Dastindale, Cheshire, Cotton Spinners. Oct 7 at 3 at offices of Simpson, South gate, Lower King st, Manchester

Parke, Clara, West Bromwich, Tobacconist. Oct 10 at 10.15 at offices of Jackson, High st, West Bromwich

Perkins, Henry, Thaxted, Essex, Grocer. Oct 10 at 12 at offices of Beaumont and Warren, Chancery lane

Pilkington, Joseph, Manchester, Drysalter. Oct 11 at 3 at offices of Smith and Boyer, Brasenose st, Manchester

Pitt, Joseph Knight, Minories, Cork Manufacturer. Oct 4 at 3 at office of Hutchinson, King st, Cheapside

Raingill, Parker, Bowton, Cheshire, Gent. Oct 11 at 2 at offices of of Walker and Smith, Abbey Gateway, Northgate st

Riddoch, Alexander Feigus Wood, and George Luscombe, Goldsmith st, Warehousemen. Oct 2 at 3 at 145, Cheapside. Philip, Budget row, Cannon st

Renand, John, Gloucester crescent, Regent's park, no occupation. Oct 9 at 12 at the Green's Hotel, Havelock rd, Hastings. Jones, Hastings

Rickman, Ernest, Mark lane, Tea Dealer. Oct 7 at 3 at offices of Bradley, Mark lane

Rogge, Ivon, Oxford rd, Kilburn, Lace Merchant. Oct 10 at 2 at offices of Philip, Newbrook

Routledge, Joseph, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, out of business. Oct 7 at 2 at offices of Wallace, Hutton chambers, Pilgrina st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Rugg, George William, Birmingham, Boot Manufacturer. Oct 4 at 3 at offices of Peace, Ann st, Birmingham. East, Birmingham

Shackleton, John, Bradford, York, Dyer. Oct 7 at 11 at offices of Lees and Co, New Ivegate, Bradford

Shaw, Robert Revel, Flixborough, Lincoln, Builder. Oct 4 at 11 at the Blue Bell Inn, Scanthorpe. Grange and Winttingham, Great Grimby

Shepherd, Henry, Deansgate, Manchester, Beer seller. Oct 9 at 2.30 at offices of Heath and Sons, Swan st, Manchester

Sheppard, Oliver, Chisleton, Wilts, Blacks mith. Oct 8 at 11 at offices of Barnes, Wood st, Swindon

Siddle, Robert, Spennymoor, Durham, Butcher. Oct 9 at 12 at offices of Maw, Jun, Bishop Auckland

Singleton, Arthur, Leeds, Hairdresser. Oct 4 at 11 at the George Hotel, Market st, Bradford. Middleton and Sons

Skinner, William, Birmingham, Goldsmith. Oct 7 at 12 at offices of Hill, Temple st, Birmingham. Pinton

Starlin, Edward, Leire, Leicester, Farm Labourer. Oct 17 at 3 at offices of Wright, Belvoir st, Leicester. Vials, Leicester

Stean, Louis Edward, Aldersgate st, Bullion Dealer. Oct 3 at 3 at offices of Browne and Co, John st, Bedford row

Stevenson, William, Bolton, Lancashire, Fishmonger. Oct 4 at 11 at offices of Fielding, Bowker's row, Bolton

Stones, Samuel, Jun, Nottingham, out of business. Oct 14 at 3 at offices of Lees, Jun, Middle pavement, Nottingham

Suddes, Edward, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, Beerhouse keeper. Oct 8 at 3 at offices of Bell, Lambton st, Bishopwearmouth

Surman, Edward, Wiehenford, Worcester, Farmer. Oct 9 at 11 at offices of Hill, Pierpoint st, Worcester

Thompson, Frederick Emanuel, Birmingham, Bootmaker. Oct 4 at 4 at offices of Brett, Bennett's hill, Birmingham. East, Birmingham

Thwaites, Edward, Bishop Auckland, Stationer. Oct 7 at 3 at offices of Proud, Market place, Bishop Auckland

Trees, John, Middlesborough, Furniture Broker. Sept 30 at 3 at offices of Harrison and Co, Zetland rd, Middlesborough

Urry, Alfred, Newport, Isle of Wight, Shoemaker. Oct 5 at 1 at offices of Lampert, High st, Newport

Vanning, Charles, Cardiff, Innkeeper. Oct 10 at 3 at offices of Tribe and Co, Crookherbtown, Cardiff. Heard, Cardiff

Wakelind, Robert, Bromsrove, Horse Dealer. Oct 2 at 11 at offices of Feet, Colmore row, Birmingham

Walker, Charles Henry, Kingston-upon-Hull, Fish Merchant. Oct 7 at 3 at offices of Summers, Manor st, Kingston-upon-Hull

Walker, James Greatholder, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester, Cabinet Maker. Oct 9 at 3 at offices of Harris, Blue Box court, Manchester

Walthew, Richard, Balsall Heath, Worcester, Retail Brewer. Oct 7 at 12 at offices of Wood and Son, Waterloo st, Birmingham
 Ward, Edward, Breechfield, York, Nurseryman. Oct 1 at 12 at offices of Gray, Eastgate, Barnsley
 Ward, Joseph Henry, Eastgate, York, Schoolmaster. Oct 7 at 11 at offices of Senior, Recent st, Barnsley
 Watson, James Nuttall, and Hiram Watson, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, Ironmongers. Oct 7 at 3 at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester.
 Toy and Broadbent, Ashton-under-Lyne
 Wehrle, Sebastian, Lambeth walk, Surrey, Watchmaker. Oct 8 at 11 at offices of May, Russell sq
 Wesley, James, North Shields, Grocer. Oct 3 at 1 at offices of Whitehorn, Saville st, North Shields
 Whitaker, John, Halifax, Fishmonger. Oct 7 at 3 at offices of Rhodes, Horton st, Halifax
 Wild, John, Manchester, Leather Merchant. Oct 11 at 3 at offices of Adkinshaw and Warburton, Norfolk st, Manchester
 Wood, John Boynton, Bradford, York, Tailor. Oct 7 at 3.30 at offices of Neill, Kirkstall, Bradford
 Wood, John Henry, Manchester, Flour Dealer. Oct 8 at 11 at the Mitre Hotel, Cathedral yard, Manchester. Leigh, Manchester
 Wood, Richard, Bailie Carr, Dewsbury, out of business. Oct 11 at 11 at offices of Shaw, Bond st, Dewsbury
 Woodcock, William, Birstall, York, Commission Agent. Oct 8 at 2.30 at the Batley Station Hotel, Batley. Scholefield and Taylor
 Yeats, Henry, Spennymoor, Durham, Grocer. Oct 9 at 10.30 at the Station Hotel, Durham

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